DESCRIPTION OF A NEW RACE OF PAMPHILA JUBA SCUDDER (LEPIDOPTERA—RHO-PALOCERA—HESPERIIDAE)

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Pamphila juba, race dodgei new race.

Smaller than typical juba, in both sexes. The upper side with a darker shade of fulvous and very broad black borders, into which the fulvous does not cut so deeply along the veins, maculation otherwise similar, though variable as usual in the comma group. Beneath, primaries, dark chestnut brown in apical area and outer margin, extensive, much reducing the fulvous area; secondaries, chestnut brown, usually very dark, entirely lacking the yellowish or greenish-yellow overscaling of juba; slightly paler between the band of white spots and the outer margin; with or without a pale brown or fulvous-brown area along the inner margin as far as vein 1 or a little beyond; the band of white spots on the under side of the secondaries, which is so well marked in juba, is in both sexes of the race dodgei extremely variable, it may be complete, with all the spots well marked, but not so large, or with those below the two spots at the angle of the band, very much reduced or entirely absent; the usual basal spots are present. Fringes of both wings darker than in juba.

Described from 45 specimens from Santa Cruz, California, August 9 to September 26.

Holotype, male, August 15, 1926; allotype, female, August 29, 1926; deposited in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City.

Paratypes, 20 males and 23 females, distributed as follows: 10 males and 9 females in collection of Mr. J. D. Gunder, Pasadena, California; 3 males and 6 females in collection of Dr. William Barnes, Decatur, Illinois; 3 males and 6 females in collection of Mr. E. A. Dodge, Santa Cruz, California; 1 male in collection of Dr. A. W. Lindsey, Granville, Ohio; 3 males and 2 females in collection of the author.

It is with great pleasure that this race is named for Mr. E. A. Dodge, of Santa Cruz, California, to whom belongs the credit for its discovery.

Dodgei is easily separated from juba, or any other member of the comma group; the peculiar shade of brown of the under side of the secondaries, without overscaling of any other color, is very distinctive; it may well be taken for a distinct species, which indeed further biological studies may prove to be the case; the form of the male genitalia, while similar, is a little different from that of juba.

A female among those in the collection of Mr. Dodge is aberrant in that the small spot in interspace 7, of the band on the under side of the secondaries, is prolonged and fused with the basal spot in the same interspace, thereby producing a long white bar, which shows a small dot of the ground color at about its center.

The author is much indebted to Mr. J. D. Gunder for the loan of his fine series of specimens, from which the types were selected; to Dr. William Barnes and Dr. F. H. Benjamin for the use of the specimens in Dr. Barnes' collection; and to Mr. E. A. Dodge for the use of his specimens.

All of the specimens known to the author have come from Santa Cruz, California. Mr. Dodge has written that it is found only near the seashore and that it is usually rare; it may be that it is restricted to that particular locality, though further collecting may turn it up at other points along the coast.